ly to the lower planes of the intellect and the

ly to the lower planes of the intellect and the senses. The latter inference accordingly is the true one. Society, therefore, by string its subjects an unri, becous property in men and things, decies the freedom of the human passions, denies, in sbort, the spontaneous life of man, and consequently invites crime or violence.

Suppose my position, then, to be established, what practical bearing does it exert upon "dictionaries and the administration of penal justice?" Does it call for any "modified definitions of crime? By no means. It accepts the definition of theft, nurder, adultery, &c. given in the dictionary; only alleging a wider responsibility for these offenses than is commonly admitted. Does it call for a "pepeal of the criminal laws?" By no means it leaves the execution of these laws precisely in statu quo: only proving that you may go on exe-

than is commonly admitted. Does it call for a "pepeal of the criminal laws!" By no means; it leaves the execution of these laws precisely instants quo; only proving that you may go on executing them till decemeday, without in the slightest degree abating crime. If, therefore, you are still disposed to iom issue with me, let it be such an issue as the facts warrant. That is to say, let it be an issue in regard to the artistic of crime, and the consequent responsibility it imposes. The whole gist of our controversy less precisely here. And, in order that you may clearly apprehend your own position in the premises, let me conclude this paper by a brief illustration of the views I am compelled to cherish on the subject.

Crime is in every case the product of a conflict between the love a man bears to himself and the day he owes to other men. Take, for example, the crime of theft, and let it be the third of a load of bread. My self-love prompts me to appropriate this bread as conducive to my own welfare; the scatiment of Duty-toward my fellow man forbids me to do so, because the law has appropriated the bread exclusively to him. Here, then, is a conflict between Appetite and Duty. If the latter triumph, I remain virtuous; if the former, I become cominal. Here you perceive that the essence of crime is a violation of duty toward others. Take away the obligation I am under to respect the legal property of others, and you immediately take away the obligation I am under to respect the legal property. Our true property in Nature and Society involves no superfluity. It does not involve such an excess of natural and social advantage in one man, as leaves another actually deficient or unsupplied. On the contrary, it involves such an excess of natural and social advantage in one man, as leaves another actually deficient or unsupplied. On the contrary, it involves such an enjoyment of every other man. Other wiso it would fail to reflect our essential unity, the unity we have in God. We are all alike His creatures, and there is

which he himself derives from the immutable will of God.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, for I must be brief, that the carative method for crime is not the punishment of the technical criminal, but the reformation of Society itself—such a re-formation of it as shall vacate every merely natural and conventional distinction which now afflicts Humanity, and allow only those divine and imperishable distinctions which flow from every man's varied genius or faculty of production. This process may be short or leng, as our wisdom or stupidity rules. But of one thing we may, in my opinion be sure, which is, that the cure of existing evil will never take place till this process be complete, when it take place till this process be complete, when it will at once be perfect or eternal. H. T. Remarks.

1. The reader of the preceding controversy will judge whether H. T. has or has not insisted on substituting a different definition of Marriage for that given in our standard dictionaries-or, indeed, in any dictionaries at all. They will also judge hether he has or has not in effect argued that the penal laws against Adultery ought to be abolished because there are persons disposed to commit the offense-(which is our reason for desiring them not abelished.) So they will judge whether in argu ing the subsisting goodness and essential inspira tion of Human Passions or impulses from the as-sumption of their primary or infantile goodness, he prove Vinegar sweet because produced directly from Syrup or Sugar. In each instance, his proposition and our comment were fairly, fully and directly before the reader, who, if we 'fabricate' or insignate' any thing contrary to truth, cannot fail to perceive it, even though, from a severe politeness, H. T. should refrain from characterizing our 'very gratuitous' misrepresentations so harshly as they deserve.

2. If our correspondent admits the distinction of Good and Evil in regard to Human acts as fully as we do, and insists on the enforcement of penalties on evil-doers, we certainly have entirely misapprehended the tendency of his arguments. How came the nature of the Human Passions involved in this controversy? We, certainly, did not interpose it, nor can we now see what it has to do here except on the assumption that a man's passion desire, preference, for another woman than her whom the law pronounces his wife proves the law wrong and the passion right, because the law of Inde Marriage is human but the passions Divine. We really cannot perceive to what end if not to this one. We have certainly wished to misconceived his logic, the wiser reader will cor

rect our mistake and give judgment accordingly. 3. We have not held that the thief, burglas or other criminal is alone responsible for his act. We believe that they who should have taught him better and did not-they who should have set bim a hely example, but did not-they who in any manner contributed to nourish in him the criminal appetite, are also in various degrees responsible and culpable. We accept our correspondent's demonstration that Society or the community is culpable. else it would not be called upon, through taxation and otherwise, to bear a portion of the penalty of crime. The argument, if good this end foremost, is certainly as good the other. If the evils and burdens devolved on the community by the crime of a murderer prove that community in some degree culpable in the case, then the same logic proves that the murderer himself is especially and preeminently guilty, for on him devolves an especial and extraordinary measure of punishment. "For we cannot suppose the sumshment of crime, under a they have held themselves too much isolated and righteous Providence, to fall in the long run upon sleef, and that bence there has been a want of conthose who are not properly responsible for it." H.T.

4. We do not assert the original or primitive depravity of the human passions; we make no assertion on the subject. Good men bold Man essen this complaint has much foundation. And we are tinly and radically depraved; other good men hold Ma riage should be dissoluble at the pleasure of wrong for Prof. Webster to kill Dr. Parkman (sup- should be just such a fermentation in the party as posing be did so,) and he has conceded all that we we now witness. The Whigs have been the com require. We will stand ready to agree with him plaining party in this Government for twenty that Prof. W. was not alone wrong in the premises fort, enjoyment, duty to his family, &c. current in dition is well illustrated by the story of the Irishthe Social atmosphere he breathed, were potent in man, who, on the occasion of his first vote in the misleading bim into crime. We will make a libe- country, after a very short apprenticeship in Ameriral allowance on each of these heads, but must hold, can politics, was asked which party he should vote after making every reasonable concession, that with. True to his recollections of the past at home, Prof. Webster did grong in the premises-com- he promptly replied, "I know nothing about your mitted a flagrant crime-although strongly prompt ed thereto by his Passions. So we think the man | Like the straightforward Hibernian, the instincts

does who repudiates his chaste, lawfully wedded wife and unites himself with another woman whom he esteems more desirable. Whatever may be said of the Human Passions, we maintain that the unscared Human Conscience has always condemned such conduct and always must-that th uncorrupted Soul instinctively recognizes in Homer's Petielope a noble, in his Helen an ignoble

type of Womanhood, and so must do to the end.

5. We should consider Society far more responsi ble for and culpable in the existence of Adultery then it is if it did not probibit and seek to punis it. H. T. seems to think differently a part of the

6. As to property, we hold that there are some things which cannot be duly possessed and enjoy. ed by one without an exclusive right of possession therein. We consider the affection of husband and wife for each other of this exclusive or ex-

cluding nature.

7. In so far as H. T. pleads for the legitimate and adequate satisfaction of human wants as the Divine and effective antidote to crime, we have no quarrel with him. We only insist that the individual Ap petite, as we know it to exist, cannot be accepted us an infallible interpreter of God's eternal laws There is no trath more clearly written in the Human constitution than that of the Divine appointment of one husband to one wife, and yet Polygamy is this day prevalent among at least half of the human family. We do not perceive that H. T.'s philosophy accounts for this practical aberration from the Divine law. If a man honored, respected, beloved, liberally educated, endowed with fortune, and receiving a liberal income from his personal labors, will surrender all, bury himself in debt, and finally murder an annoying creditor to be rid of his importunities or revenged for them, in what sense and to what practical purpose can we pronounce this man's passions essentially holy and Divine? If the meaning is only that the very im pulses or springs of action which have turned to to have produced good and good only, then we say that we most heartily wish the experiment of such training tried, and will do our best to secure it a full and fair trial. But if the meaning insisted on be that the passions of the thief, the borglar, adulterer and murderer, are nevertheless boly, and need the next Whig candidate for the Presidency. The only full and free scope to render the resulting ac tion exemplary and beneficent, then we most de cidedly dissent, and protest against such dogmas being accepted as the basis of legislation and civil polity. But what our correspondent means in concoding the necessity of penalties for the individual perpetrators of crime, and insisting on the essential and invincible rectitude of all human beings, we do not clearly understand. We must study his

article for a third time. [Ed. Trib. FROM WASHINGTON. California Trade-The Cabinet.

Carres; ordence of The Tribane.

Washington, Saurday, May 4.

Washington, Saurday, May 4. The following tables were put into my hands some days ago, and are interesting as affording a true indication of the rapid and relative progress of travel and trade to California, and the compara tive amount of mail matter carried to and from that country, contrasted with that carried in our Euro pean mails. The extraordinary fact is here dis-closed that the monthly postage on the California mails is already about one half as great as that on the mails transmitted to Europe, and increasing in a most rapid ratio ; so that at the end of another year it bids fair to equal it in amount. This is a phenomenon of a marvelous character, as indeed everything about Californiu is:

POST (GE ON CALLYONNIA MAILS received at, and sent fro

CFA	Months. Mails sent.	Mails rec'd. T	otal Postage
1042	-December \$553 08	None.	\$563 K
1849	-January None.	6119 37	119 3
	February 507 78	None.	107 7
**	March 919 17	103 42	1.050 5
4.0	April 2,596 17	720 32	3,286 4
**	May 4,400 82	727 20	5 1.8 0
**	June 5,435 20	1,807 88	7,243 0
*+	July None.	None.	None
	August 2,984 17	2,129 79	11,113 9
	September 4,625 79	4.679 56	8 705 3
40	October 5,265 31	5,427 07	10 697 5
**	November 6 604 67	0,131 47	12,706 1
44	December 10,140 66	6,244 76	16,385 4
270.	-January 13,164 09	6,401 84	19 565 9
* #	February 11,981 71	7, 28 54	19,110 2
	March	11,270 05	23,081 2

March, 1850:	Postages on	Postages on	Tetal
Stouths.	mode received.	made sent.	Postages.
June	\$27.052 39	\$20,191 06	847 ,243,40
July	22 382 06	21,225 47	43,607 50
August	20.629 02	27,655-60	48,284,62
September	25 919 46	24,151:22	50,070 68
October	22 001 16	25,927 06	48,008 22
Nevember		22,554 66	46.684 30
Dwcember		23,409 51	55 313 98
January		23,979 24	48 412 61
February	26,966 16	22.245.90	49,212 00
March		25.118 53	54,504 01

Government may be estimated, when we say that by our Postal Treaty with Great Britain, the Government of that country receives nineteen dollars out of every twenty four of the gross amount of postage on mails sent by the English steamers.

The formentation in regard to the personnel of the Administration still goes on. The Intellithe Passions have been drawn into the controversy gencer's recent article upon Cabinet Conferences with members of Congress was less judicious than the articles of that able journal usually are. Members of Congress flare up at the allegation that they have no other business with Cabinet officers than merely to make application for office; and we must say it is not just the thing to promote what is now the general desire, namely, a freer and more cordial interchange of sentiment, and a more hearty concurrence of purpose and action between with members of Congress was less judicious tha understand H. T .- we have no ambition to be the articles of that able journal usually are. Mem-'clever' at his expense—and if he has not argued bers of Congress flare up at the allegation that precisely to this effect, he has argued outside of the aphere of our comprehension. If we have grossly than merely to make application for office; and we that the letting out all round of what has been long pent up in various quarters, this cleansing of many a

"Stuffed bosom of the perilous stuff" that has long weighed upon it, will prove to be a most healthful purgation. There has been a haff ed. Texas is ready, willing and anxious to sell in the party all Winter, and it is high time the matter was talked out, that we may have a mutual understanding of the precise character and dimensions of the grievances complained of, and in order that the proper remedy may be applied.

We think it is a subject of gratulation that the newspapers have latterly been so free in setting forth the complaints against the Cabinet. The amount of them is that its members have failed to discharge their political and party duties. That nection and sympathy between the Administration and the party, very detrimental to the interests of both. As we have on other occasions observed, quite sure that a free discussion and consideration an opposite opinion. We have intended to affirm of the complaint, though it may bring out such unneither of them, but simply to show that there is fortunate articles as the one to which we allude in no suck goodness of the Passions as can avail our the Intelligencer, is nevertheless of great service correspondent in support of his proposition that in promoting a better understanding and a more complete harmony and union in the party. But it the parties. He need only admit that it was is almost an inevitable consequence that there years. And it is difficult to get rid of the habit of that the false ideas of style, respectability, com- finding fault with the Administration. Their con-

parties, but I am agin the Government, any how."

of the Whigs spontaneously prompt them to go against the Administration.

But this is an extravagant view of the case, and are, in consequence of their long experience in opposition. The suggestion may be worth treasuring We admit there have been good ground of or but withal a prompt and frank exposition of what ever the interests or emergencies of the party may emand. We believe in the reasonableness of the Whig party, and that its understanding will always yield a willing assent to reasonable views and re

these small family jars. They do not touch the strength of the party in the least. The President, ver under the shock of buttle from one side and the other, we have an abiding confidence that the feated, and who never surrenders, will, at the close, be found flinging its folds to the winds, a ever heretofore, triumphant in victory. J. s. P.

The Omnibus Bill and the Whig Party.

Washington, Salarday, May 4

There are two things the Whig party may as well look flat in the race—especially that partion of it now congregated in Washington. The first second is, that the success of the party depends upon its sustaining the President's plan for the set-tlement of the Slavery and Territorial questions, and the defeat of the Omnibus bill. An early and full recognition of the first fact will save a world of

tlement of the Slavery and Territorial questions. I and the defeat of the Ormilous bill. An early and full recognition of the first fact will save a world of trouble growing out of the supposition of a disputed succession. It gets rid of the embarrassments growing out of the struggles and contortions of aspirants. It digs the channel in which the full current of party strength, and party feeling, and party hopes and expectation, may freely flow. And it thus gives a great advantage over the party in opposition, who are necessarily weakened by squabbles about a candidate. It is a strong point in the coming action and movements of the party, to have this fact well understood and established.

The party necessities of sustaining the Administration policy on the Slavery and Territorial questions we have before urged, here and elsewhere. They involve the necessity of defeating the Comibus while holds and the party will be placed in, unless the Omnibus bill is defeated. Pass it and the whole Norther Whig force is compelled to plant itself upon the ground of enforcing the Proviso upon the Territorial Governments that may be established by it. The idea of its passage quicting, settling, the Slavery controversy, is the merest chimera. It will open a new contest upon the Proviso at once. And every Northern man, most especially every Northern Whig, who expects to be elected to Congress will be required to declare himself in favor of passing a supplementary section, asserting the Proviso over the Territories. The "Whimst," instead of being killed, will be rejuvenated; new vigor and new hie will be infused into it by the passage of this Omnibus bill. The mischief of this we say is manifest. The Whigs of the North will be lorced upon a position that Southern Whigs will be compelled to repudiate; that they do now repudiate. The Whigs of the North will be lorced upon a position that Southern Whigs, whe to the passage of the Omnibus bill. Southern Whigs owe it to the party, to themselves, to the Administration, to prevent any th

well as what the position of things must be in the South in the Loco Foco ranks, on the defeat of the Omnibus bill, and the embarrassments to the Northern Loco-Foco allies that will grow therefrom It is enough that we draw attention to the subject

We repeat, that the passage of the Omnibus bill will narrow the platform of the Whig party to such a degree on the Slavery and Territorial ques-tions, that both Northern and Southern Whigs cannot stand upon it. The result will be the same kind of divisions and embarrassments that now binder the harmonious working of the party in Congress, that lost us the Speaker, and has become

The Omnibus Bill and Texas.

Correspondence of The Tribune
Washington Sunday, May 5. It is no argument at all in favor of the passage of the Omnibus bill that New-Mexico is in danger of being swallowed up by Texas, and must be releasout her claim any day. Give her money and she will relax her grasp at once. Ten millions poured over the chains that bind New-Mexico will dissolve

them "Like a waxon image 'gainst the fire." It needs no Omnibus bill to make this bargain. In deed, it is quite evident that a better trade with Texas can be made by driving it independently of every other subject and consideration, than by mixing it up with anything else. Now, Texas can say you must give us fifteen millions, or twelve millions or any other number of millions for our claim, or we will vote against the whole Omnibus bill and defeat that. Their votes for the Omnibus bill are the lever they use to extort a larger sum of money than they can any other way possibly obtain. Let it be remembered that Toxas desires to sell out, and the fellacy of the notion that the failure of the Omnibus bill consigns New-Mexico to the Slavery dominion of Texas is rendered perfectly apparent and trans-J. S. P.

P. SUMNER. 251 GREENWICH-ST, corner of Marray, and Trif Greenwich-st corner of Barclay, (late 166 Green

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To the Editor of The Tributes Sin: I cannot claim the privilege of an old subriber, but I trust you will allow me to correct ou in some statements made in your paper of the

Cleveland's Free Soil' professions, because they re never made nor acted spon until such profes-on and action were dictried by an obvious and decided personal interest. 1 bave known Governor have been acquainted with him he has been a plain, loss. ont spoten, bold Anti-davery man. His late speech is in perfect accordance with his sentiments as expressed in public and in private for the last ten years at lesst. You instance in illustration a d proof of your assertion, that Gov. Cleveland, in

annexation. He found that issue on the bills of the day, as one among other 'great American questions,' and he wen it without a whimper."

Now the fact is, that though Gov. Cleveland did indeed allyocate the election of Col. Polis, and did not care to oppose the accomplishment of a measure which was, to some extent, called a party issue in the canvass of 1844, in a way which would seem to be a kicking out of party traces, yet he did at all times during that canvass freely express his opinion that Texas should not be annexed as a Slove State. At a "jublice" dimer at Windhum just after Col. Polis selection, Gov. Cleveland, in the presence of the Member of Congress from the Third District, gave as a sentiment, "Texas—if we can have her without Slavery—but not otherwise."

reserves of the Member of Congress from the Third District, gave as a sentiment, "Texas—if we can have her without Slavery—but not otherwise." You say also, that in the canvass of 1818 "Gov. Cleveland did his best for Cass—and we never heard during the canvass that he condemned the Nicholson Letter—nor, till he needed the Abolition votes of his District to make him a Member of Congress, did we hear that he was in principle a Free Soiler. Who knew it before?"

So far is this from the traft that when as late as September, 1848, the Hunker Convention met at Hartford to nominate candidates for electors, and it was proposed to put Cleveland's name on the ticket, it was objected to by some of the ultra Cass men, and his friends were called upon to come forward and pledge themselves that he would not oppose the election of the ticket upon which it was proposed that his name should be put.

So far I have spoken only of what I saw and heard with my own eyes and cars, and know of my own proper knowledge.

I did not hear Gov. Cleveland speak in public during the canvass of 1848, but I heard, that after he had been prevailed upon with much entreaty to stand the nomination of elector, and to take the stump for the ticket, be did speak a few times. And I have also been told by Free Soil men who heard him that he did condemn the doctrines of the Nicholson Letter, and in no measured terms. It was spoken of at the time, among Free Soil men, as a lamentable piece of inconsistency, that he should advocate the election of a man whose principles he condemned. It was inconsistent—but in October and November, 1848, there were a great many other remarkable instances of just that sort of inconsistency.

Though not living in Cleveland's District, I know a great deal about his nomination by the Free Soilers of that District as a candidate for Congress. As Chairman of the Free Soil State Committee, I had occasion to be in correspondence with the leading Free Soil men in that District previous to his nomination, and I think I ought to be believed when I say that it was contemplated by the Free Soilers of the HId District to nominate Cleveland seme time before he himself ever thought it probable that he would be nominated at all by any party. His nomination by the Democrats was unexpected, and was brought about as much by the knowledge the members of the Convention had of Gov. Cleveland's Free Soilers of the HId nominated Cleveland because it was known that he was and had been for a long time a hearty anti-Slavery man. They knew it before his nomination by the Democrats, and it is unjust to say that Gov. Cleveland never made any Free Soil professions until he

crats, and it is unjust to say that Gov. Cleveland never made any Free Soil professions until he was made a candidate for Congress by the Democrats, and wanted Free Soil votes to elect him.

Let me assure you, Sir, that the Free Soil men of Connecticut know Gov. Cleveland, and know know him to be one of them—and that, so long as he is willing to represent his State in Congress, the Free Democracy of the District will "goit without a whimper."

I wish with all my heart that every Whig and Democrat at the North were as good Free Soilers as Horace Greeley and Chauncey F. Cleveland—would cease to quarrel about old fashioned party lines and obsolete issues—would learn to look on each other without suspicion—and would unite like

lines and obsolete issues—would learn to look on each other without suspicion—and would unite like a band of brothers in opposing the schemes of the Slavery Propaganda. If that were so, the assurance you give Mr. Adams, that the cause of Freedom and Free Soil is in no desperate extremity, would be a safe one, and "the good time coming" would reake its advent right specific.

would make its advent right speedily.

I am Sir, sincerely, your friend and servent,
CALVIN W. PHILLEO.

Remarks.

We know Mr. Philleo to be an earnest Anti-Slavery man, though of the class who piled Texas upon us. We do not know that he personally in 1844 asserted and stuck to the impudent, brazen falsehood that Mr. Clay was as favorable to Annex ation as Mr. Polk and more likely to effect it, be cause more able and influential; but we know that he acted with and upheld those who did face the public down in that monstrous fraud, and thereby potentially contributed to the subsequent dark catalogue of our country's crimes and calamities. That he is a 'swift witness' wherever the Whig party is to be damaged or its great antagonist sustained, is a matter of course.

-We accept his testimony above as correct in what it directly affirms and careful to say as little to the disadvantage of Mr. Cleveland and his party as possible. We contend that it substantially confirms and sustains our main position which it is intended to subvert-viz. that Gov. Cleveland has been a Free Soiler just so soon and so far as his personal oterests and those of his party could thereby be advanced. We will thank those who feel any interest in this matter to turn back to our article impugned by Mr. Philleo, and see just what he can and what he can't deny of our statements. Mr. Philleo volunteers his testimony that the Free

Soilers of Connecticut Lnow Gov. Cleveland, and represents bim as a regular Free Soiler taken up by the Loco-Foco party of his District for Congress because they needs must. Now if the Free Soilers know him so well, they know whether he voted in April, 1849, for John M. Niles, the Free Soil, or Thomas H. Seymour, the Cass Nicholson, Mexicanhere candidate for Governor-both being what are called 'Democrats,' and differing only on account of Free Soil. Can our willing witness oblige us with any testimony on that head? _ [Ed. Trib.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM AND PACKET-SHIPS.—The subscribe a desire to inform the owners of Steam and Packetshie, this they are making it a special part of their tustiness to supply all studies required for furnishing these vasuels. Two have placed one of their most experienced cierks in Europe, whose business is is to give his natire attention to the selection and shipment of goods to them, such as French China ware, Platted ware, and other foreign goods; and in connection with their China ware with

The subscribers are permitted to efer to our most emi-ni Steamboat proprietors, viz.: Capt. C. Vanderbill and I he adoctioned proprietors, viz. Capt. C. Yanderbit and opt. Stoner, whose steamers they have supplied for some cars, and are now furnishing Mr. E. K. Colline's line of elected Scennathins, and they do assure those interested in moth vessels, that their arrangements are so complete as to makin them to do this business with satisfaction to promable them to do this business with satisfaction to pro-

TO MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, &c., I - SOLDERING SALT — A new and superior article to soldering all descriptions of metals. Causes the solder of dow essaily over the surface and prevents must from forming. For sale with directions, wholesale and retail by DOREMUS & HARRIS, Austydeel and Manufacturing Chemist, 109 Brundway.

MAIL BAG RIPLED.—The pouch containing the Chambersburg mail was lost or stolen from the mail wagon, on Monday last, between the Post Office and the Railroad depôt. It was found on Thursday or Friday by some schoolboys, while fishing in or hear a canal boat, lying at the mouth of a creek in the River Schuylkili, below the Alms-House, and returned to the Post-Office. The bag was cut, and contained only some wet papers. The belief is that the pouch had very little or nothing of value in it when lost.

[Philad. Ledger, 6th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The mill owned by Mr.
Bontwell, which was destroyed by fire the night before last, was insured for only 84,000 on building

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The mill owned by Mr. Bontwell, which was destroyed by fire the night before last, was insured for only \$4,000 or building and machinery. This amount but partially covers the loss, which is estimated at \$12,000. The produce stored therein was fully insured, but \$600 worth of ground paint, also in the store, is a total loss.

ANOTHER.—FOURTEEN HORSES BURNT.—The large barn attached to T. G. Platt's Northern Hotel on Riverst, near Hutton, was discovered on fire about 12 o'clock last night. The barn was very soon enveloped in flames, which spread to the buildings adjoining with fearful rapidity. The barns in rear of Mr. Shaw's Tavern were the next that caught; these, together with seven or eight dwellings situated on the alley, and occupied by poor families, were entirely destroyed. The loss is not known as yet, but it will be very great. The most deplerable is the burning of foorteen borses in Mr. Platt's stable. Most of the horses were valuable ones, and owned by travelers who had stopped over night at the Hotel. One man named Morehouse owned six of them. Several hogs were also burned which were confined in a pen near the stables. The stable occupied by Mr. P. was owned by Mr. M. E'dridge, whose loss is about \$1,500, on which he is partly insured. [Troy Budget, 4th.

GUNERAL NOTICES.

F Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Chaire Hall, 151 Nassaus, may the Park.

Drs. Show and Rogers' Water-Cure In P Phonography. T. C. Lenand, Reporter and Teacher, 23 First-avenue, cor. Tweith-at 816 Im

Teacher, 22 First-venue, co. 1 State Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the Steckholders of the New-York and New-Heven Railroad Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held in the City of New-Haven, at the Company, office, on Thursday, the 3th day of May next, at 11 octobe A. M. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. The books of transfer will be closed from the 3d to the 3th of May, both the City of New Haven, at 12 october 12 of 12 New York, April 22, 1850.

New York, April 22, 1850.

To New York and Hartem Railroad Co.—The

To New-York and Harlem Railrond Co.—The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Company, with the heid at their office, 2 Handverse in on Tronday, the 21st day of May, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 21st, both days inclusive. By order, &c. a23 im

To American Institute.—An annual election for Officers and Committees of this Institute, for the emissing year, will be held at the rooms 35 Broadway, on Thursday, May 8, 1850 Polls will open at 3 and close at 7, P. M. JAMES TALLMADGE, GEO BACON, JOHN CAMPBELL, HENRY MEIGS, JOHN D. WARD, E. T. BACKHOUSE, LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, a29 (My9)

Portice.—The New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masona respectfully call the attention of the operative masons of the city, whether members or not, to a public meeting to be beid 76 Frince-at: on Tuesday evening, at 70 o'clock, to take action as regards the odious system of sub-contracting and other evils, that are carried to a great extent at the present time in the erection of building, which a recont melancholy occurrence will demonstrate. By order of the President, FRANCIS FLANAGAN. WILLIAM HOGARTY, Cor. Secretary. my3 4: Bowrey Bank, New-York, May 2, 1850.

17 The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Institution, payable or and after the 10th trat. The irransfer books will be closed until the 8th inclusive. By order, [my3 91] N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Latest Improvements in the Daguerren

portant to be known by the attendance.

That Warra's Nervous Audiote is a most exhiberating medicine for debility and prostration," and solviers all those sflicted to call on Mr. Warra and read the certificates of the wonderfolcures it has performed, on which they may fully rely. It is worth its weight in diamonds; it is the only medicine that ever supplied the pervous fluid, and thereby will, and positively does, care the worst of all diseases. Anaphrodisis, \$9 per bottle, \$9 a doz. Sent by express to any part 102 Nazarast.

Name 1-st.

The Parmix Ease, Westerly, R. I. soon after it was robbed, in December last, of about \$16,000, suspended the lasts of its Bills and procured new places, the emissions from which are dated Jan. I. 1859.

The Bank, having redement nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stoien money,) will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their contact, all of which are dated previous to Jan. I. 1800.

The Suffolk Bank, Bestoe, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of the Bank. By order of the Directors.

The Ladies of The Home will hold their Anniversary at the Tabernacle on Friday afternoon, May 10, at 3 o'clock. C. M. SEDWICK, my3 6FMTaWTh&F* First Directress.

mys siffMTuWTh&F*

First Directress.

13 S. Lounsberry, Dendst, 69 Chambers street, has removed to 125 Chambers st. where he will continue the practice of his profession. Best unheral teeth set on fine gold plate in a style not surpassed either for beauty or durability. All operations connected with his profession performed at the shortest notice, and with such a degree of delicacy and success as to warrant the most perfect satisfaction.

faction.

2. Liquid Hair Dye, improved so as to color the hate or whiskers the momentit is applied without the least injury—it is entirely free from unpleasant odor, and can be washed with the strongest soap immediately it is applied without waiting to dry. For sale, or applied, at Barchetter's Wig Factory, 4 Wastest.

Finterprise Mining Company. The stockholders of this Company are requested to assemble at the office of Bear & Schmior, 54 Wall-st, up stairs, at 45 velock to Monday pext (May 6) to complete its organization and transact such other business as may be presented. Directors meet at 4 o'clock.) By order of the Directors, mp6 216

my 6 210 D. D. HART, See'y.

Water Cure Institute—Dr. TRALL receives patients at his commoditus, etcy establishment, 15 Laight et, and at Oysier Bay, L.I. Communication daily between these places by Sesambost and Reilroad. Office consultations and general practice attended to.

17 lm

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The undersigned, members of the New-York Operative Masons, would respectfully call the attention of the above named, to a great extent in the execution of buildings in the carried to a great extent in the execution of buildings in this city, viz. the system of Subcostruction of Cellars and Basements, which is general to the trade and others as Scales; a clear of individuals who have never served an apprenticeship to the business, and consequently would not be employed by any builder of each state of reputation.

This system is becoming so prevalent in this city, as to demand the universal disapprobation of the community, and some means should be taken to arrest its further progress; for while it not only robs the mechanic of his family, it also entails greater evils upon property owners, licenses and tex-payers guerrally which cannot fall to be fell by them at one period or another.

The low prices contracted for will not allow of the time, nor the labor, were the Sub-Contractors even capable of performing it, being devead to the proper construction of buildings.

Numerous instances can be cited, of pedestrians either

nor the lablor, were the Sub-Contractors even capable of performing it, being devoted to the proper construction of buildings.

Numerous instances can be clock, of pedestrians' either being maimed, or taving lost their lives, by buildings failing, from not being properly constructed, which may be suitibuted to the incessarity of Sub-Contractors. Each day brings an instance with it of this kind. Add to which, that among the many buildings which are daily and nightly consumed by fiv., it will be noticed that the greater portion of them become totally destroyed, from the foundation giving way, when, were they substantially put up by a mechanic, would be able to stand the best and support the walls, and thereby prevent buildings from heing entirely destroyed in cases of fire, &c, and emable the owners to rebuild at a much less expense than otherwise.

Having pointed out a few of the many evils and dangers arising from the system of sub-contracting, we would suggest to the owners of Real Estate, &c, that means be adopted, whereby they may not only secure to themselves sound buildings, but save many human lives yearly, and guarantees to the building mechanic his rights, which the class of people referred to horein mistorially infringe upon under the present system.

FRANCIS FLANAGAN, Chairman.

John O'Connot, Sery.

H. & F. M. LANE

H. & F. M. LANE
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTERS,
LAVING MADE extensive arrangements for the inacreasing Spring trade are prepared to execute all orders in their line chesper than any other similar establishment in the city. Call and see specimens, and leave your
orders which will be promptly executed. Source 500 Greenwitch-st one door below Christopher-st. Constantly on hand
a large assertment of paints, oils, glass, &c. my2 lm*

WANTE.

manage for a minimer of arcelient gires a recently actived, free from city labels as welling a work for moderate wages to be occas of Commissioner of Park No correct of all if

WANTED-500 agents to self a variety to books. A popular work fust published, wanted Some agents according to their own are making from \$2 to \$3 a day. Call or add and lim F. J. DOW & CO. 128 Nassatus. up stairs

WANTED—A simation in an apotherary or change the property of a young number of the studied Chang two years in Heliand. All frees Chemistry, at the fice.

A SHOUSEKEEPER—A mustic agent tay seen.
Atomed to the care of children wishes to engage as housekeeper in a gentlement's family. Her habits are almost card retired, and she is fund of children. Her pring, pal object is a combotable and permanent home. References exchanged Address A. B. C. at Blondell's hock store, 161 Stub-avenue.

10 LAWYERS—Wanted, a singular office Adventuer writes a good heard and expects only moderate compensation. Address T. C. D. Tribune Office.

10 References a good heard and expects only moderate compensation. Address T. C. D. Tribune Office.

NOTICE—To the Employers throughout the Union We hereby notify them that if at any time they show want an apholaterer, by stating what kind of a works they want they can be supplied by addressing a letter the Prosident of the New-York Society, postpaid, my 2 Iw. GEORGE HOYT, President, my 2 Iw.

of Locotta, England, be atticulated to the New York of Locotta, England, be atticulated to the write immediately to his sunt, Mrs. Taliant of Massiville, Crawford Co. Pennsylvania. Any persons able to give information of this young man, are carnesity solicited to farward it to the above acdress, as his family are in affletion on his account. O her papers please copy. Sali 22:

2.000 pt to Nante D.—Wanted 2.000 laborers to 2.000 pt to the changer and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work on the Orange and Alexandria Ralleggos, D.C. to work will be adopted the page of the Contractors. The work will have about two years.

BOARDING.

hot, cold and shower baths. To any desiring the comforts of a home this is a favorable opportunity. References exchanged A line addressed to B. B. Branch Postoffee, Challamad, will meet attention.

BOARD WANTED,—Steady board wanted, by a significant for middle age, in any respectable location and private family in the upper part of the city; her room would be partly trushabed by herself Torus must be moderate and references exchanged, Address (paid) ii. L. hox 1,005 post-Office.

Post-Office.

DOAR D. IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, opposite Dr. Store's Church, 54 Harrison-st. a back parior, suitable for a gentleman and lady. Also a few single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board. my4 tw

DOARD WANTED.—A gentleman is destrous of board in the upper part of the city, in a private family, where there but faw or no boarders. Usex-espicable reference given and required. Address W. B. W. Tribune Office.

Office.

BOARD, - Gentlemen and their wives, and single gen-tlemen, can have pleasant rooms, furnished, with board

BOARD.—A large and pleasant from and little room adjoining, with board, can be obtained by applying at Spring-st, two doors from Broadway. The best of references gives.

ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, with breakfast and the so, on the list of May, at 107 Prince-st corner of Green.
One large room and pantry to a gentlemen and his wife—linquire at 194 Fourth-st.

Two of the transfer of the second and the wife-linquire at 194 Fourth-st.

At 1 ms.

Two of the the transfer of the transfer o

CENTLEMEN and their wives, also single gentle men, can be forcished with large and airy rooms, to gether with use of the hath-room, at 145 Hudson-st, opposit St. John's Park References exchanged. myZ lw*

N4FIUE.—The subscribers give notice that they have discontinued holding their Real Estate sales at the Merchants' Exchange, and totend conducting them berealter on their own premiers, or at such other piace as they may hereafter select, of which due notice will be given.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, WM. H. FRANKLIN, COLE & CHILTON, JAMES M. MILLER & CO.

10:3-5t (1,101) MALLABY & LYELL.

SODA WATER APPARATUS of every descridation selber for the manufacture, drawing, or hottling of soda Water, manufactured and sold by JOBN MATTHEWS, corner First-av, and Twenty-stath-it, N. A. dishographed plate with printed directions giving every formation, for the manufacture and putting up of the apparatus, the manufacture of the syrups, ac. accompany each apparatus. All communications immediately attended to on application as above. JAUKSON'S PATENT ANNUNCIATOR-

ACR-DON'S PATRICE AND NOTIFICATION OF THE ACRES OF THE AC

PATTERN MAKING, Turning and Scroll Sawing by steam power machinery. Steam Engine and Machinery Patterns of overy description made to order, egost to any establishment in 6th city; famey calinest work in general, mathematical and natural instruments cased of every description.

JOSEPH PECKOVER, and Im. 240 Water at near Peck allo.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED in new inventions, it is subscriber cities his environs in soliciding Letters Patent in this country and also in Great Eritain, France and other Continental States. Every information can be obtained of and africe afforded of all legal or scientific points connected with these subjects for into its if J. P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st.

KELSEY & SONS' Graham flour, fartus, whesten grits hominy, are are acknowledged by good judges to be preferable to any now in the market. Those wishing it a ghove articles for shipment or retailing, can be empired at no wholesale prices by DAVID L CARPENTER, Flour and Commission Merchant, 523 Bowery, Now-York Orders through the Post Office or by Express punctually attended to. Goods delivered to any part of the city field carties?

of carting "

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an office for by practice of Law, at 39 Wall-at Jaumeev-court New York, May 1, 1850.

CHARLES P. RIRKLAND The Subscriber, (in connection with Charles P. Kirland) has opened an office for the practice of the Law at 39 Wall-at Jaumeey-Court.—New York, May 1, 1850.

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PAPERS.—A large assortment of writing papers of very description, straw, rag, tea, shoe, Manila, dasan, hardware, printing, clot and other papers. Bine and white bonnet boards, &c. for sale low at JOHN C. ROBERTS'S Commission Paper Warehouse, 102 John st.

SHOW CANES—At EARL & REEVES, 346 Broome-at near the Bowery, Cases of every description, Silver and German Silver, Mahoyany, Rosewood, Walnut and Brass Cases. Also, Silver Plating done in all its branches, Cases aken in exchange for specimens of our work. We refer to the majority of jewslers in the U. States. 224 lm.